UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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BRYAN CAVE LLP
211 NORTH BROADWAY
SUITE 3600
ST. LOUIS, MO 63102-2750

EXAMINER
TIV, BACKHEAN

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/815,569	GATTUSO ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Backhean Tiv	2151	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _01 April 2004_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-15_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-15_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _01 April 2004_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _4/04_.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Claims 1-15 are pending in this application.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 4/1/04 has been

considered

Drawings

The Drawings filed on 4/1/04 are acceptable.

Claim Objections

Claim 6,7,11 are objected to because of the following informalities:

As per claims 6,7,11, the labels for limitations have already been used for claim

1. The applicant is advised to amend and use different labels or delete the labels; for

example claim 6 recites "(a) associating a data repository", instead " associating a data

repository".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite

for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention.

Claim 10 recites the limitation "the group". There is insufficient antecedent basis

for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5,10,15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over US Patent 6,389,475 issued to Speakman et al.(Speakman) in view of US

Publication 2005/0065632 issued to Douglis et al.(Douglis)..

As per claim 1, Speakman teaches a method to selectively disseminate

information in a distributed computer system having a plurality of originating and target

nodes(Abstract), the method comprising the steps of:

(a) defining a set of publishers authorized to provide information to the system

and associating each publisher with an originating node of the system(Fig.1, col.2, lines

45-58, col.3, lines 23-46; sets of sources distributes differing information associated with

content descriptor);

(b) defining a set of subscribers authorized to receive information from the

system and associating each subscriber with a target node of the system(col.2, lines 54-

62, col.4, lines 25-28; set of recipients receives information in certain categories);

(c) publishing a first informational message, wherein the first informational

message is defined by a set of attributes related to the content of the informational

message(col.3, lines 29-47; content descriptor CD including text strings);

(d) allowing each subscriber to establish a set of content filters to identify the

attributes of informational messages of interest to each subscriber(col.4, lines 25-44;

recipient desires to receives information in a selected category based on CD);

(e) screening the first published informational message to determine the

subscribers that should receive the informational message based on the subscriber's

content filter(Fig.1, Abstract, col.4, lines 25-44; recipient receives only information from

selected category);

(f) providing a description of the first informational message to the target nodes

associated with the subscribers determined to receive the information(col.1, lines 55-66;

routers distribute only messages of interest to recipients based on content descriptor);

(i) transferring the first published informational message from the originating

node associated with the publisher to the target nodes associated with those

subscribers requiring the first informational message(Fig.1, col.2, lines 45-58, col.3,

lines 23-46; sets of sources distributes differing information associated with content

descriptor to recipient).

Speakman however does not explicitly teach

(g) reviewing the description to determine if the target node already contains the

first informational message;

(h) notifying the originating node as to whether the target node already contains

the first informational message.

Douglis teaches (g) reviewing the description to determine if the target node already contains the first informational message(Abstract, Fig.10,para.0093; determine from log whether message have already been received);

(h) notifying the originating node as to whether the target node already contains the first informational message (Abstract, Fig.10,para.0093; determine from log wether message was received and notifies orginator);

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Speakman to include (g) reviewing the description to determine if the target node already contains the first informational message; (h) notifying the originating node as to whether the target node already contains the first informational message as taught by Douglis in order to determine whether to display a message to a user(Douglis, para.0006-0008).

One ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Speakman and Douglis in order to determine whether to display a message to a user(Douglis, para.0006-0008).

As per claim 2, the method of claim 1 further comprising the steps of:

(j) allowing each subscriber to establish automatic content-based communication triggers(Speakman, Fig.1, col.2, lines 45-58, col.3, lines 23-46; recipient sets filters for desired content); (k) screening the first informational message received by a subscriber to determine if the content of the message or its attributes meet an established communication trigger and (l) publishing a second informational message in

the event the trigger is met(Speakman, Fig.1, col.2, lines 45-58, col.3, lines 23-46; messages are only sent to recipient when it meets filtering rules).

As per claim 3, the method of claim 1 further comprising the step of retrieving a third informational message by the subscriber related to the first informational message in the event a trigger is met(Speakman, Fig.1, col.2, lines 45-58, col.3, lines 23-46; recipient receives all content that meets filtering rules).

As per claim 4, the method of claim 3 wherein the step of publishing a second informational message comprises the step of publishing the third informational message by the subscriber(Douglis, para.0006-0008; displaying message to user). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 1.

As per claim 5, the method of claim 1 wherein the step of screening is performed by the originating node associated with the publisher(Speakman, col.1, lines 55-65).

As per claim 10, the method of claim 1 wherein the publishers are selected from the group comprising users, external systems, external programs, and hardware devices(Speakman, Fig.1).

As per claim 15, do not teach or further define over the limitations in claim 1. Therefore claims 15 are rejected for the same reasons set forth above.

Claims 6-9,11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,389,475 issued to Speakman et al.(Speakman) in view of US Publication 2005/0065632 issued to Douglis et al.(Douglis) in further view of US Patent 7,024,455 issued to Yokobori et al.(Yokobori).

Speakman in view of Douglis teaches all the limitations of claim 1, however does not explicitly teach as per 6, the method of claim 1 further comprising the steps of: (a) associating a data repository with a published informational message, wherein the data repository contains additional information related to the content of the informational message; and (b) allowing a subscriber receiving the published informational message to access the data repository associated with the received informational message.

Yokobori teaches (a) associating a data repository with a published informational message, wherein the data repository contains additional information related to the content of the informational message(Figs.3-13,col.11, lines 55-62); and (b) allowing a subscriber receiving the published informational message to access the data repository associated with the received informational message(col.11, lines 55-62).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Speakman in view of Douglis to include (a) associating a data repository with a published informational message, wherein the data repository contains additional information related to the content of the informational message; and (b) allowing a subscriber receiving the published informational message to access the data repository associated with the received informational message as taught by Yokobori in order to obtain messages of a desired subject matter.

One ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Speakman, Douglis and Yokobori in order to obtain messages of a desired subject matter.

As per claim 7, the method of claim 1 further comprising the steps of:

(a) associating a data repository with a published informational message, wherein the

data repository contains additional information related to the content of the informational

message(Yokobori, Figs.3-13,col.11, lines 55-62); (b) publishing attributes identifying

the information contained in the data repository(Yokobori, Figs.3-13,col.11, lines 55-62);

(c) screening the published attributes to determine the subscribers that should receive

the additional information contained in the data repository based on the subscriber's

content filters(Speakman, col.1, lines 55-67); and (d) providing the additional

information to the target nodes associated with those subscribers requiring the

additional information(Yokobori, Figs.3-13,col.11, lines 55-62). Motivation to combine

set forth in claim 6.

As per claim 8, the method of claim 1 further comprising the step of enrolling a

publisher as a verified provider of information to the system(Yokobori, Figs.3-9).

Motivation to combine set forth in claim 6.

As per claim 9, the method of claim 1 further comprising the step of enrolling a

subscriber as a verified recipient of information from the system(Yokobori, Figs.3-9,

col.9, lines 48-67). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 6.

As per claim 11, the method of claim 1 wherein the step of publishing a first

informational message comprises the steps of:

(a) associating credentials with each publisher that define the types of informational

messages each publisher is allowed to publish to the system(Yokobori, Figs.3-9,col.9,

lines 47-col.10, lines 27); and

(b) evaluating the informational message prior to publication to ensure that the publisher

has the appropriate system credentials to publish the informational message(Yokobori,

Figs.3-9, col.8, lines 45-52). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 6.

As per claim 12, the method of claim 1 wherein the step of transferring the first

published informational message comprises the step of verifying that the subscriber is

authorized to received the published informational message(Yokobori, Figs.3-9).

Motivation to combine set forth in claim 6.

As per claim 13, the method of claim 1 wherein the step of publishing a first

informational message comprises the steps of defining a plurality of event types and

upon the occurrence of a specific event of a defined event type, publishing an

informational message containing information relating to the occurrence of the specific

event(Yokobori, Figs.3-9). Motivation to combine set forth in claim 6.

Claims 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US

Patent 6,389,475 issued to Speakman et al.(Speakman) in view of US Publication

2005/0065632 issued to Douglis et al.(Douglis) in further view of US Publication

2005/0047600 issued to Newkirk.

Speakman in view of Douglis does not explicitly teach as per claim 14, the

method of claim 1 wherein each subscriber has an associated public encryption key and

wherein each transferred informational message is encrypted using the subscriber's

public encryption key.

Newkirk teaches encryption of messages and encryption key(Abstract).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Speakman in view of Douglis to include encrypting messages and encryption key as taught by Newkirk in order to send secure messages.

One ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Speakman, Douglis and Newkirk in order to send secure messages.

Conclusion

Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in its entirety as potentially teaching of all or part of the claimed invention.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO-892.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Backhean Tiv whose telephone number is (571) 272-5654. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30-3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

BackheanTiv
2151
12/7/07

JOHN FOLLANSBEE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100